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2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1907.

The presence in Hongkong of a spiritual charlatan who is doing miracles for the edification of the Chinese demands local attention to the character of the average professor of the supernatural. It would appear that human credulity has no limits. What the Chinese think of the "gift of tongues," an American miracle now manifesting in Hongkong, it is impossible to say. It is not only they, however, who fall a ready prey to the Higher Foolishness. In various papers from Home we have been noticing lately instances of what is either incredible credulity or deliberate depravity of deceit. "Serious students of psychic phenomena" are invited by one hitherto respectable journal to consider the case of an Italian gentleman in South Kensington, to whom a noise in the chimney ultimately proved to be the voice of a far away niece, who had been murdered at the same instant. We read that "there is no doubt as to the accuracy of the details." In these days the public ought to know better than to swallow all the "unimpeachable authorities" so glibly trotted out by careless journalists. Only lately, in connection with the proposed Chinese fete at Hongkong, we were asked to accept, "from quarters known to be entirely trustworthy," the statement that the price of necessities had already risen in consequence of the announcement of next month's festival. That would doubtless be sufficient for some people, who would not even read to the end of the article, which,

before it closed, completely contradicted its own opening announcement by honestly admitting that it was declared by others that there had been no appreciable rise in prices. The very article that began by citing an "entirely trustworthy" testimony concluded with an acknowledgment that the evidence was conflicting, and with a mild request that the promoters would ascertain the truth before proceeding. We all want to ascertain the truth, as far as possible, and it is to be hoped that more care will be exercised in the use of such phrases as "entirely trustworthy," "unimpeachable authority," and the like. In people who teach faith—defined by an inspired school-boy as "belief in what you know ain't so"—any amount of dogmatism is excusable, so long as they stick to their rôle and don't pretend to logical argument. A worse example from the Home papers is fittingly prefaced with the following formula, which we italicise to emphasise the way in which an air of vouching for accuracy is generally given to the careless reader. "An astounding story of spiritualism is published here [Rome] to-day, for the accuracy of which, it is stated, many highly-placed persons are prepared to vouch." Even supposing they were numerous, and very highly-placed—supposing they had vouched, instead of being said to be ready to vouch, nothing would make the astounding story believable to a sane mind. It tells how the "spirit" of a woman deceased besieged various "mediums" until at last one consented to communicate with her husband, who came and obtained information about a sum of money she had buried in the garden. He found the money, of course. Not long ago we noticed the case of an American "scientist" who had discovered the weight of a human soul. Here, now, is another sul fusing over material money. In this connection, as there are apparently people who will swallow anything from talkers who happen to be "highly-placed," we may quote Sir Oliver Lodge's latest. He is a scientist, with a mental twist to which we do not care to put a name, and the author of an egregious pseudo-scientific catechism which promises to add another terror to childhood. Lecturing to an audience, mostly fools, on "The immortality of the soul," he delivered himself of the following:

"The first simple truth that must be insisted on," he said, "is the commonplace, but often ignored and even denied, fact that there is no immortal or persistent about the body except the material atoms of which it is composed."

"Any notion that these same atoms will at some future date be re-collected and united with the dissociated and immaterial portion, so as to constitute once more the complete man as he appeared here on earth, and who is thereafter to last for ever, is a pagan superstition, though most unfortunately believed—or at least taught—by one great branch of the Christian Church. I want to make the distinct assertion that no really existing thing perishes, but only changes its form."

"Physical science teaches us this clearly enough concerning matter and energy, the two great entities with which it has to do. Can life be a nonentity that has built up particles of carbon and hydrogen and oxygen into the form of an oak or an eagle or a man? No; nor is it as with mind and consciousness and will, nor with memory and love and adoration, nor all the manifold activities which at present strangely interact with matter and appeal to our bodily senses and terrestrial knowledge."

"They are not 'nothing'; nor shall they ever vanish into nothingness or cease to be. They did not arise with us; they never did spring into being. They are as eternal as the God-head itself, and in the eternal Being they shall endure for ever."

In trying the circus trick of riding two horses at once, trying with indifferent success to "keep in" with the Bishops and yet to tell the truth as his intellect sees it, Sir Oliver Lodge has said many extraordinary things; but this time—he must certainly have stung at once the Bishops and the lay noddies. Perhaps the "New Theologist," Mr. CAMPBELL of the City Temple, who spends his time explaining that the Bible doesn't really mean what it says, but what he says, will appreciate it. For ourselves, we give the quotation for its possible effect on those who may expect spirits to tell them where the silver tempot lies buried, and on those who have lately been wondering what is the message to Hongkong of the "gift of tongues" just imported from America. We do hope the public asylums of the Empire are not short of funds.

The directors of the New Darvel Bay (Bonao) Tobacco Plantations have declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share to June 30.

Thanks to a very smart mail delivery via Siberia, we have been able yesterday and to-day to publish extracts from European papers dated as late as October 31st.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 24th November, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 333 to the Library and 133 to the Museum; and of Chinese 158 to the former and 2,036 to the latter. The Library was therefore, used by 491 persons and the Museum by 2,254.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow. The only order of the day is the committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Companies.

Interest in tennis seems to be increasing in Macao. An interesting match has just taken place between representatives of the Club Harmonica and the Military and Foreigners Club, ending in a victory for the former. Ladies are now playing matches. Perhaps we may soon be treated to interport tennis matches more frequently.

News was received at Tashkent on Oct. 30 that by the earthquake which occurred on the 21st, and a simultaneous mountain-slide, the Bokharan town of Karatag was completely destroyed, and the whole population, numbering 15,000 (?), was buried in the ruins. The Governor and his mother were the only persons saved.

The heaviest flood for the past twenty-five years has been experienced in the Toms valley, around Knighton [Oct. 30]. The river overflowed its banks, rendering some of the streets impassable, and flooding the land. Railway, postal and telegraphic communication with Knighton was cut off, and considerable damage done.

The staff of Lloyd's Greater British Publishing Company Ltd., who are compiling the new book on Hongkong and Treaty Ports has been increased locally by the arrival of Mr. O. T. Breakspen, a member of the literary department. Ten members are now at work between here and Shanghai, and others are expected this week.

A disastrous railway accident occurred at Lahore on October 30th. A goods train, disregarding the signal, ran into a passenger train. Thirteen persons were killed, including the engine-drivers of the two trains, both of whom were Europeans, and 11 others were seriously injured. This is the second fatal collision which has taken place on the North-Western Railway within a week.

A telegram to the "Messaggero" from Bologna states that Madame Toselli, the Countess Montignoso handed over the little Princess Monica at Modena Station to Signor Mattoroli, a solicitor representing the King of Saxony. Signor Mattoroli, with a nurse and the Princess, left for Ala, and Madame Toselli returned to Florence. The parting between mother and child was most affecting.

The "Glasgow Herald" says the Admiralty has asked six private shipping firms to tender for a battleship, and for propelling machinery of two battleships, to be laid down at Portsmouth and Devonport. They will be known as the St. Vincent class, and will follow the general lines of the "Dreadnought," although being slightly larger. They will have Parsons' turbines, and have a speed of 21 knots.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son propose to despatch a party from Hongkong on April 22nd next year on one of their round the world tours. The trip will occupy five and a half months, and for an inclusive cost of £350 those who avail themselves of this opportunity will be enabled to visit various places in Canada, America, Great Britain, Europe and Egypt. All information required can be had at the local office of this firm.

The bonza at the Barra Pagoda, Macao, still defies all attempts to eject him. A bonza of a higher degree has been down from Canton to see what he could do, but he has been no more successful than the managing committee of the Pagoda. It is hoped that H.E. the Governor of Macao will take action in the matter, but it is difficult to see what His Excellency can do. If the offences alleged against the bonza have any foundation in fact it is open to the Committee to have recourse to the ordinary process of law.

At the close of the year ended June 30 last 10,285 merchant vessels, registering 194 million tons gross, had, according to the society's report for 1906-7, classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register. During the year 789 new vessels were classed. Their Register tonnage amounted to 1,484,722 tons. Of these vessels 747 of 1,470,312 tons were steamers, and 42 of 14,410 tons were sailing ships. Of the total 1,633,330 tons, or 70 per cent., were built for the United Kingdom, and 451,422 tons, or 30 per cent., for foreign countries and the British Colonies.

An Austrian electrician is attempting to obtain the financial support of the American colony in Berlin for an invention to destroy wireless messages in war time, says the "Herald's" correspondent. The inventor declares that the apparatus will render useless all messages sent within a radius of 70 miles. It consists simply of a revolving tower with about 100 ending batteries, from which flashes of varying strength are emitted. By this means all receiving instruments within the radius stated will be so deluged with flashes that the operator will not be able to distinguish the messages.

From India comes news that the tariff of 10 per cent. on passenger rates, levied by the principal British steamship lines, on the score of greatly increased working expenses and the high price of coals, is still regarded with some resentment. It is added that the Bibby Line, whose vessels run to Ceylon and Southern India, is exceptionally well booked, for the reason among others, that it declined to put on the tariff. But a suggestion that its boats should call at Bombay is not likely to be acceded to. It is noteworthy, as showing the stress of the present situation, that the German lines trading to Indian ports have adopted the tariff.

A report has reached Berlin that a large order for guns for the Japanese Army will be placed in Germany by the Military Commission which Japan has dispatched to Berlin. The value of the contract is said to be about two millions sterling. It is also stated that the Commission will negotiate for the purchase of ten war balloons.

Both the German military airships made ascents at Tegel, near Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor. Although a strong wind was blowing the airships performed a number of evolutions with perfect success. The Emperor afterwards proceeded to the Officers' Club at the conclusion of an address by Maj. Gross said that he had hitherto been sceptical as to whether a dirigible balloon was possible, but after what he had seen that day he looked with confidence to the future in the certain belief that future success would be obtained. The "Berliner Tageblatt" learns that dirigible balloon stations are to be erected on the Alsatian frontier, one at Metz and one at Strasbourg, both of which will be furnished with an airship.

There are now, according to official returns 34,469 Japanese subjects in Manchuria. Of these about one third are in the leased Liaoning district. In places open and to be opened to foreign trade there are 18,000, while some 5,000 are scattered in places along the railway, with no assigned reason for their being there. The places are Kaiping, Tashichiao, Haicheng, Changtu, and Kailuan. The following Consulates are established in Southern Manchuria: Consul-General in Mukden, consulates in Nowohwang, Kirin, and Antung; vice-consulates in Haimintun, Fakmen, Liayang, Tieling, and Kwancheng. The idea is also entertained of opening consulates at Taitihar, Hailar, Ashme, Manchuria, Ninguta, Hongobun, and Sanchin, all of these places to be under the consulate at Harbin.

Mr. Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labour, was the guest of a number of prominent residents of Montreal at luncheon before going to Japan. Replying to a toast, he said:—"I take it as one of the happiest omens of the dawning fraternity of nations, as it is one of the most pleasing and picturesque incidents in recent history, that one of the youngest and most democratic among these nations should thus, with frankness and confidence, untrammelled by formalism and ceremony, and under the protecting aegis of the mighty Empire to which we proudly belong, approach one of the oldest and most distinguished of peoples, so that the two may quietly take counsel together as to the policy that is best suited to the joint interest of both. This is the spirit in which I start upon the mission entrusted to me."

The secretary to the China Tea Association writes to the "Daily Mail." Sir,—The boom in the tea market which is noted in the "Daily Mail" has been foreseen for a long time, and is the natural result of the article having been grown to sell in India and Ceylon so as to suit the price of the dealers here for the "working man's tea," containing enough tannin in a day's ordinary consumption of one person for the prescribed dose of the drug in the pharmacopoeia, according to a well-known analyst. You note that China tea has shared in the rise. The dealers therein have everything to gain from the cheap and nasty sorts becoming unprofitable to sell. A good China tea ought to reach the consumer at 1s. 8d. a pound, a price which compares favourably with the better kinds of Indian and Ceylon, with the advantages of delicacy of flavour and a minimum of tannin.

A communication has reached one of the leading missionary societies in London to the effect that a strong desire exists among the members of the anti-opium societies in the Fukien province of South China to deal with the reform themselves, and carry it through without the intervention of any foreign assistance. The Rev. Dr. Marcus Mckenzie, the society's representative in that part of China, states that the opium dens in Foochow have been closed for some months past, and that bands of students frequently go about the streets in order to see whether the edict is being complied with. It is estimated according to the same correspondent, that up to the end of July over a thousand lamps and pipes had been destroyed, and that several hundreds of opium dens had been found or otherwise dealt with. There are three opium refuges in the city, and four others on the island of Nantai. These are financed by the gentry, and do not receive grants from the Government, although they obtain sanction and moral support from the authorities. There are, in addition, many private refuges.

The "Hirafu Maru" and the "Tamura Maru" are two sister ships now being completed by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, to the order of the Japanese State Railways, and it is stated that they will be the pioneer turbine steamers to engage in merchant service in Japanese waters. The "Hirafu Maru" has been put through very exhaustive speed and consumption trials and will shortly leave for the East. The contract speed was 18 knots, and as the mean of eight runs on the Skolmorlie, the speed attained was 19.8 knots. With the contract dead-weight of 250 tons on board, the vessel was also subjected to a six hours' steaming test at the contract speed of 18 knots, and the coal consumption was found to be well below the guarantee. The penalties for failure to realize the contract stipulations were heavy, and the results have given much satisfaction to both owners and builders. By arrangement with the Japanese authorities two spare sets of propellers of different pattern were made. Special progressive trials were run with these different sets, and the results were noted as regards speed, economy, and vibration. The vessels are 280ft. in length, 35ft. moulded breadth, and 21ft. 6in. moulded depth. They are for service on the Tsuruga Straits, and will link together the railways of the two islands of Japan.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RESULT OF THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

LONDON, November 24th.
1.—Belling Lass.
2.—Wisemason.
3.—Lischau.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

LONDON, November 24th.
A French punitive expedition left Iallamaria at midnight, against the Beninassan tribe, which has recently been giving trouble. Artillery fire was heard for many hours to-day.LATER.
The Beninassan (? Benin Hassan, Morocco) attacked the French expedition and were repulsed after four hours' fighting.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, November 24th.
The campaign which the Suffragettes have recently been pursuing most actively at meetings and cabinet councils, came to a climax yesterday, at Leeds where meetings of Mr. Gladstone's were completely broken up by women. To-day they invaded the Police Courts of London and the Provinces, protesting against voteless women being tried by man-made laws.

THE GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, November 24th.
A memorandum attached to the German Naval Estimates shows an estimated expenditure for ten years, 1908/1917, of £208,600,000, being an increase of £49,300,000 compared with the estimate for 1906. Of the increase £35,900,000, is allotted to ships and armaments.

AMERICAN COTTON.

LONDON, November 24th.
The New Orleans Farmers Union has submitted to the farmers, a plan to reduce the acreage for cotton growing in 1908, in order to secure 15c per pound; and to withhold from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales of the 1907 cotton until 15c is obtained.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPPING.

AGREEMENT ON THE LOAD-LINE QUESTION.

A complete agreement has been arrived at between the eight British and eight German representatives of the shipping firms of both countries who have been negotiating for the mutual recognition of their load lines. The new rules established are to apply to all vessels laid down after January 1, 1909, and may, if desired, also be applied to old ships. Vessels laid down up to January 1, 1909, will retain their old free board. These arrangements remain to be submitted by the delegates for the sanction of their respective Government and associations. The result of the conference is regarded not only as of the greatest importance, but also as the highest degree satisfactory and worthy of imitation in other matters for the promotion of good relations between Great Britain and Germany.

LINER WITHOUT A RUDDER.

STEERED BY ENGINES 1,750 MILES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.
The liner "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" arrived at Plymouth on October 29, after travelling 1,750 miles across the Atlantic without a rudder. The vessel encountered terrible weather while in mid-Atlantic, and the rudder was swept away during a cyclone which beset the ship for four hours. By a skilful manipulation of the twin screws the captain was able to steer his course to Plymouth.

It was a dramatic moment when the mishap occurred. A fierce storm was raging, and terrific seas were beating against the vessel. At 2.30 a.m. the liner shivered from end to end, and fell off her course. In an instant Captain Polack hurried to the bridge, and directed the working of the engines. He never left his post, even to sleep, until the foamy seas were passed early in the morning. The ship steered remarkably well by her engines," he stated on reaching Plymouth, "and I never had any doubt that we would reach port in safety. I accepted no assistance, though it was offered to us by twenty-one vessels."

The passengers were not informed of the accident on the first day, and when it was seen that the run made up to noon was much lower than usual it was attributed to the storm. The run of the next twenty-four hours was only about 400 miles, however, and the captain then informed the passengers that the ship was travelling without a rudder.

The voyage took six days fifteen and a half hours, the daily runs being 485, 489, 404, 406, 302, 416, and 385 miles. The "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" left Plymouth for Cherbourg without accepting any assistance.

RAMMED BY LINER.

STONE WALL 30FT. THICK BROKEN THROUGH BY LINER.
Striking evidence of the terrific force with which the Red Star liner "Finland" struck the Dover southern breakwater on October 28th was shown by the examination by the engineers next day. The breakwater is a massive wall 30ft. thick, built of 40-ton blocks; yet this enormous structure was fractured by the force of the impact. Where the liner struck, the immense blocks have been cut in two, whilst many have been knocked out of position, there being a crevice in this solid structure through which one can see from side to side. A considerable portion of the damaged end of the breakwater will have to be rebuilt. With an entrance 740ft. wide, it was considered amongst experts that such a disaster should be practically impossible, especially when both entrances are opened. The "Finland" proceeded unattended on her voyage to Antwerp, after temporary repairs.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, November 26th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZLEARD (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY.

A native appeared before his Worship charged with stealing a box of cigars from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co's dispensary at Kowloon. The Assistant Dispenser, hearing a noise in the shop entered from another room in time to see a native making off with a box of cigars. When he noticed that he was observed the man dropped the cigars and ran away. The dispenser gave chase and overtook him, and his Worship sentenced the thief to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUD.

Kwong Ping appeared before the Court on the charge of obtaining £2000 from the Chartered Bank by false pretences. He answered the name of another man who had presented a draft for the amount stated, and left the bank with the money, while the rightful owner thereof was waiting for it. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

DELAYING A COOK.

On the night of the 20th instant Sergeant Lee, who was accompanied by an Indian sergeant, was on patrol duty near the Sikh temple. While walking along, a Chinese with a bundle under his arm ran past them, and the European sergeant sent the Indian to see what he was carrying. The Chinese, who turns out to be a cook engaged at 12, Morrison Hill Road, was in no humor to be stopped, and when the Indian attempted to stay him, he struck the sergeant a blow over the eye and hurried on his way. The Indian again pursued him, Sergeant Lee joining in the chase. The cook was again overtaken and this time became very aggressive. Rolling up his coat sleeves, he challenged the two policemen, and ended up at No. 2 Police Station.

When charged before his Worship he informed the Court that he was hurrying home with some pork chops for his master's dinner, and was not aware at the time that the Indian was a policeman.

A fine of \$7 was imposed.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

STRAYING CATTLE.

Another conviction was added to the long list which Police records show against Fear Bar for allowing his cattle to stray on the King's Park, Kowloon. The defendant had no excuse to offer, but complained of being persecuted by the police, who followed him wherever he went. His Worship did not believe this, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$25.

REFUSING TO PAY PASSAGE.

Ten Chinese were before the Court charged with refusing to pay their passages by the s.s. "Honom" from Canton to Hongkong. When the vessel was well under weigh from the Chinese city the defendants admitted to the pursuer that they had no money. His Worship ordered each of them to pay \$20, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

While a constable was on duty at the wharf of the steamer "Hail" he observed a Chinese woman going aboard, and also noticed that a man on the wharf was beckoning her to return ashore. His suspicions being aroused he questioned the woman, discovered that she had 250 rounds of ammunition on her person, and took her in charge. At the Central Police Station she was admitted to bail in the sum of \$250, but failed to answer her name when the case was called, and the bail was forfeited. Later, Mr. P. W. Goldring, who represented the defendant, applied for a releasing which was granted, and the case was adjourned. His Worship again admitted the defendant to bail in the sum of \$250, and intimated that he would consider the question of refunding the exorbitant money after the hearing of the case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PUBLIC CHAIR STAND NEEDED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—As a resident at Magazine Gap allow me to endorse your suggestion that a public chair stand somewhere in the neighbourhood of the top of Magazine Gap Road would be a great convenience and very much appreciated by the residents in that district; at present the nearest chair stand is at the Peak Tramway Station.—Yours faithfully,

K.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 26th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over China, particularly on the E. coast.

The anticyclone area is still central to the North of the Upper Yangtze, and pressure continues relatively low over the S. part of the China Sea.

The monsoon will moderate in the Formosa Channel, but continue to blow strongly off the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking this morning. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, fresh to fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook.	Same as No. 2.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	Same as No. 2.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. Brewin (Registrar-General), Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. H. Macfarlane (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphrey, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary.

VACCINE.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions, to which the President's replies are appended:—

1. Is there a good stock of fresh vaccine in hand? Yes, there are over 1200 tubes of vaccine lymph in hand.

2. Complaints having been received that the vaccine now being used is ineffective, is it the old stock? The vaccine during the summer months became weakened, as no buffalo calves were available; some have been recently obtained so the strain has been fortified.

Will, in future, a good supply of fresh vaccine be got ready, every year, at the beginning of the vaccination season? Yes, as long as I am head of the Medical Department.

SECONDED POLICEMEN.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary, in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Board, stated:—With reference to your letter No. 4882/07 of 13th September last, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Board that the four policemen, Murphy, Hinde, Willis and Sutherland, seconded for service in the Sanitary Department, will revert to the Police Department as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—The whole of this correspondence should be laid before the Board unless there is some satisfactory reason for withholding for the earlier part of the correspondence. I do not recollect having seen the papers referred to in the opening paragraph of the President's letter.

The President.—The minutes are purely departmental, but I can read them, if you wish. The first is—I understand you wish to appoint a successor to Inspector Gidley. The appointee will be engaged on a monthly agreement, and will be liable to dismissal with a month's notice. The second minute stated that inspectors engaged on a temporary basis would be liable to dismissal with a month's notice. These appointments were made after the sitting of the Commission, and the inspectors engaged were appointed only on a temporary basis.

Mr. HOOPER.—There was only one thing struck me in connection with this. Perhaps you would not be able to give us any information with regard to the recommendation of the Commission that all future appointments of sanitary inspectors should be on the same basis as police appointments. I suppose there is no communication from the Government in regard to that.

The President.—The staff is now being diminished, a result of the report of the Commission.

Mr. HOOPER.—With regard to the second minute, it would be interesting to the Board to be informed why Inspector Gidley left the service.

The Secretary.—The first Gidley? Mr. HOOPER.—I think the other Gidley has also left. Where an officer does leave the service I strongly recommend that the Government should notify it in the same way that they notify his appointment, so that we may know exactly where we stand.

The Secretary.—The leaving of Inspector Gidley is still under consideration by the Government.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE BYELAWS.

The following letter from the Government about this subject was read:—Referring to your letter No. 115 of the 16th May last, I am directed to inquire what alteration the Board propose in the byelaws relating to infectious disease in pursuance of the third resolution passed by them on 14th May. (Sd.) F. H. May, Colonial Secretary.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—I suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to consider and report on this question.

The Registrar-General.—The whole Board had better consider the byelaws in committee in the first place.

The President.—I think it would be much more conducive to our coming to some decision on the matter if the Chinese members, or any members concerned, would present in writing to the Board what they consider the alterations should be. We can then circulate such opinions.

This suggestion was adopted.

THE BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK returned to the subject of the Governor-in-Council ignoring the recommendations of the Board, and wrote as follows:—“I beg to request that you will be good enough to furnish me and the other members of the Board, if they so wish, with a return showing (a) The number of the Board's recommendations which have been accepted or refused by the Governor-in-Council from January 1, 1907 and (b) where the recommendations were refused whether the Board decided differently from what the Building Authority or the Medical Officer of Health advised.”

The Secretary's reply was as follows:—“(a) The total recommendations relative to sections 175, 180, 188, 193, etc., since January 1, number 176. (b) Recommendations refused by the Government, 4. (c) Still under consideration by the Government, 2.”

In the case of (b) a table was given showing how the Medical Officer of Health had advised; how the Board had recommended; and the Government's action was attached. In the

case of the Ko Shing Street houses, an application to erect latrines on the roof, the Medical Officer of Health and Board recommended granting, but the Government refused.

With regard to 83 Connaught Road, an application to retain a water tank in the back yard, the Medical Officer of Health advised:—In this case there was a latrine alongside the water tank with no interspace between. The water in the tank was very dirty and there was also a bathroom in the backyard. I see no objection to the latrine and bathroom if the water tank is removed. The premises are used as an oil store godown. There are water taps available. The tank is 4 feet 2 in. by 3 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. and the yard is 13 ft. by 15 ft. The Board recommended that the application be granted but the Government refused.

Another instance was in respect to 31 Gaga Street, an application to retain a water tank in the backyard. The Medical Officer of Health recommended refusal, the Board recommended granting, but the Government refused.

The fourth case referred to 311 Queen's Road West, an application for exemption from complying with section 175. The Medical Officer of Health intimated:—The Board may feel disposed to grant exemption to 353, which is a corner house, though I am not prepared to recommend this, but in the case of 351, I certainly think that half verandah and half kitchen should be provided. The premises are fairly deep and very badly lit at the back. The back part of 353 is well lit by side windows; the back part of 351 is very badly lit, especially on the ground floor. The Board decided to grant the application for exemption, subject to the consent of the Governor-in-Council being obtained, for so long as the lane in the rear was not built over. The Government decided to grant the application for the half verandah, half kitchen, as in the case of 351.

When the reply was circulated Mr. LAU CHU-PAK intimated:—The Board's recent recommendations have been refused in almost every case, and as the Board has no power to grant applications for exemption or modification in such applications should in future be forwarded direct to the Government.

As things go at the present, personally I think it simply waste of valuable time in discussing and making recommendations on them.

The Registrar-General.—The return may be laid on the table. The Government is in possession of the views of the Sanitary Commission and no further action seems called for until the Commission's report has been considered and the views of the Government published.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I am not disposed to endorse Mr. Lau Chu-pak's statement. It is laid down in the Ordinance under which the Sanitary Board works that certain applications for exemption should be forwarded to the Board for consideration, and only the proper procedure should be followed in the future where the Governor-in-Council refuses to adopt the decision of the majority of the Board or not. I see no reason why, because the Governor-in-Council does not adopt a decision of the majority of the Board, the clause should be wiped out. We should continue to recommend even though our recommendations are not always endorsed by the Governor-in-Council. It would be a very retrograde step to adopt Mr. Lau Chu-pak's proposal simply because the Government in a few isolated cases has not adopted the decision of the majority of the Board.

Mr. HOOPER.—I would go further than Mr. Hewett. The Governor-in-Council has no power to adopt modifications until we have recommended them. We make them; the Governor simply confirms them. Therefore I think the matter must stand over.

The President.—As a matter of fact only four out of 176.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—It will be time enough to discuss it when the matter comes up for consideration.

The President.—I was saying that only four out of 176 recommendations have been refused.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—What I had specially under consideration was the recommendations under section 175, but as the Board has agreed not to discuss it just now I will defer my remarks.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE LICENCES.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the issue of a common lodging house licence at No. 8, Queen Street.

The Registrar-General intimated:—I think the practice objectionable of delaying applications for licences till the applicant has complied with certain regulations which are not included in the conditions of the licence, but I have always thought it indefensible to delay an application for a licence from a tenant, pending certain structural alterations in no way connected with the purpose for which the licence is applied for, being made by the landlord.

In this case the alterations will have to be made whether the licence is granted or not, and I think the application ought to go forward and the provision of adequate window area be dealt with separately.

The Medical Officer of Health.—The house is evidently unfit for a licence as it does not comply with byelaw 4, being inadequately lit. Do you propose to issue the licence before the necessary alterations have been made to make it in accordance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance?

The Registrar-General.—I should like to issue the licence now and leave the provision of light to be dealt with separately by the Sanitary Department. Even if the licence is issued the owner will still have to make the alteration.

The Medical Officer of Health.—I fail to see that the Registrar-General can licence a common lodging house until the Board is satisfied that the house is suitable for such a purpose.

Mr. HOOPER.—I don't remember any application for the registration of a house as a common lodging house coming before the Board.

Apparently sections Nos. 3 and 5 of the byelaws relating to common lodging houses have been ignored.

The President.—With reference to the question of issuing common lodging house licences, I knew there was some resolution before dealing with the matter, but it took some time to find it. It dates back as far as July 1895. It was then decided that licences should be granted where the premises sought to be licensed were in accordance with the byelaws.

Mr. HOOPER.—With regard to that, I think I am right in saying that that resolution is nullified altogether as it was not made by this Sanitary Board. This Board is here by virtue of an order made in 1913, and its constitution may be different for all I know from the former one. Then there are the common lodging house byelaws which say that other procedures shall be adopted. They actually form part of a schedule to an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council. The reason I question the resolution was because it was brought to my notice the other day that somebody—either a sanitary inspector or someone from the Registrar-General's department—was calling at these houses, taking back certificates and issuing others which allowed less persons to reside in these houses. That I maintain, is illegal, and I think all applications for eating house licences had better come before the Board. I don't think an officer of this department should revoke any certificates which we have granted.

The President.—You are practically raising another issue. What is before us just now is the reason why this procedure has been carried out.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—With regard to what Mr. Hooper says, it appears to me that section 288 is absolutely clear. Section 3 of the byelaws is equally clear and existing applications cannot apparently be dealt with, but fresh applications can be made to the Registrar-General for the registration of a house as a common lodging house. That does not touch existing licences. Apparently what has been done has been done by the officers of the department without the sanction of the Board, and there is no question that it is absolutely illegal. If there is any question about it we should have it referred to the Law Adviser of the Government.

The President.—I don't think it is illegal because the officers are practically under the hands of the department.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—An officer of the sanitary department may, as an officer of that department, come under the heading of a Government official, but it is distinctly stated that inspection can only be made by an officer of the Board. It is illegal to have it done in any other way.

Mr. HOOPER.—Taking the case on its merits, and without any technicalities for a moment: supposing an officer of the Board went to a place and said, only 16 people can live here. That should be reported to us, and if from inspection of all the surrounding circumstances, I thought 20 ought to be allowed, I would move to that effect. It is interfering with our prerogative and jurisdiction to lay down definitely that in officer of the Board shall decide.

The Registrar-General.—In the common lodging house byelaws there is anything about the number of persons who shall occupy a house?

The Medical Officer of Health.—No, that is simply dealt with by the Ordinance.

Mr. HOOPER.—Have we power to permit a greater number of people to occupy a house than is laid down in the Ordinance?

The Medical Officer of Health.—As far as I am aware, no.

Mr. HOOPER.—Then I would ask why we committed such an illegal act the other day. We allowed double the number provided to reside in houses at Tai Hing.

The Medical Officer of Health.—In that instance we said no prescriptions would take place at present.

Mr. HOOPER.—There a point arises. In some villages outside Victoria I would allow more to occupy houses.

The Registrar-General.—I would like to ask applicants whether they would prefer the old procedure to be continued, or whether they would prefer a procedure which would cause a delay of a fortnight at the least. I am quite sure applicants would be pleased if the old procedure were adhered to. I never heard of an application being refused. The only question that has arisen is this question of measuring in which, apparently, there is no option. We have here unofficial members who are strong advocates of red tape.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—If it is laid down distinctly that it is to be settled by the Board, it cannot be settled by Government Officials behind the backs of the Board.

A committee composed of Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed to deal with applications.

THE TANK QUESTION.

Application was made to the Board for permission to retain a water tank at 134, Queen's Road Central. The premises were used as an eating house and the tank referred to was an absolute necessity for storing water to meet the requirements of the trade.

The Medical Officer of Health thought a meter might be supplied. The tank was not kept clean.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—The house being supplied with a meter there does not appear to be any necessity for this tank.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Based on a death rate per 1000 per annum, the death rate of the whole Colony for the week ended November 2nd was 18.9 and for the week ended November 9th, 21.9 as against 22.6 for the corresponding week last year.

RAT RETURN.

During the week ended November 16th, 380 rats were caught, but none were plague infected. Only one of the 387 caught during the following week was found to be infected.

THE RECENT OPIUM DECREES IN CHINA.

The following appears in the Times:—

Sir,—As one who, like Lord William Cecil, attended the recent Centenary Conference of Protestant Missions at Shanghai, where I represented the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, I have read with deep interest his valuable articles on Missions in China. Whilst generally agreeing with his conclusions, I should be glad, with your permission, to state my reasons for differing from his views on one point—the practicability of the recent edicts for the suppression of what Lord William truly calls “the national vice of opium smoking.” I may, perhaps, explain that my attendance at the conference came at the conclusion of six months spent in China—half the time in Szechuan, the largest, the richest, and the greatest producer of opium of all the 18 provinces. I had already spent between two and three months in China, on a previous visit to the East, in 1894. Like his lordship, I only claim to be a collector of the opinions of experienced observers, native and foreign.

I cannot agree with Lord William's view that the opium question is very analogous to our alcohol question. I think the analogy is but slight, and that misapprehension on this point accounts for misconception of others. The Chinese and we start from different points; they are dealing with a habit which is but recent in the history of the Chinese nation; we with an in memorial habit, which was universal until within the lifetime of many still amongst us. During my former visit to China I accompanied the distinguished missionary, Dr. Griffith John, to an interview with an English speaking mandarin at Wuchang, who was then Chief of the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung. Dr. John was led to describe how, during his residence in China, he had seen the cultivation of the poppy spreading year by year in the fertile valley of the Yangtze, and opium smoking, at first rare in the interior, became so prevalent that every town and almost every village had now its numerous opium-dens. He wound up by saying:—“If this goes on extending for another 40 years as I have seen it extend during the last 40 years, China will be nothing but a nation of imbeciles.” And the Chinese official heartily agreed with this sentiment.

Another difference. Only the excessive indulgence in intoxicants is generally condemned by public opinion in this country, and English people often speak as if only excessive opium indulgence were to be combated in China. I believe it may be broadly asserted that Chinese opinion knows no such distinction. It reprobates the opium habit as in itself a vice, whether it be the habit of the young merchant who may be seen taking his afternoon smoke in the opium dens of Shanghai, not yet perceptibly injured by his indulgence, or that of the opium addict, lost to all sense of shame and honour, who will sell children and wife and ancestral home to satisfy his craving. The Chinese know that the one leads on to the other not invariably, but very frequently, and that the habit, once formed, is a yoke most difficult to break, and which injuriously affects the moral character and reliability of almost all its victims. When, in 1894, I tried to explain to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the harm done by opium, he said, “The opium habit is a great evil, but it is not the opium habit that is the worst; it is the opium habit that is the worst; it is the opium habit that is the worst.”

This universal feeling explains the remarkable scenes that have recently occurred in the great cities of Foochow and Canton, when, at the expiry of six months' notice, all the opium dens, many hundreds in number, were closed on one day. Not merely was this effected without disturbance, as had been the case previously in the Chinese city of Shanghai, but amidst great popular rejoicings, processions parading the streets, and shops decorated. At Foochow the two or three resolute men who ventured to open their shops were promptly hustled into prison. It is true that the closing of the dens does imply that no opium can be purchased for home consumption; but the correspondent of the North China Daily News states that the sales of opium in that city had fallen off by eight-eighths as a result, and in the neighbouring manufacturing city of Fatsan by two-thirds. Careful provision is made for the curing of opium-smokers, at Foochow, last December, I visited a hospital recently opened by the local anti-opium society, entirely managed by the Chinese gentry, and attended by Chinese doctors.

The edict is not being carried out with equal vigour everywhere, in some places, even in some of the great provinces, so far as we have yet heard, nothing is being done to enforce its provisions. The officials are generally interested in the cultivation of poppy and sale of opium; they are notoriously corrupt as a class; many amongst them are opium-smokers. But there is good reason to hope that the force of public opinion strongly in support of the Imperial decree, will eventually, and before long, prevail over their opposition. In the great commercial centre of the West, Chungking, I was invited to dine with the local anti-opium committee at the house of a wealthy merchant, and was entertained at dinner by some remarkable stories of official rapacity. When the meal was ended and I was invited to address the company, I put to them this difficulty:—“Would their officials, being so corrupt as they had been telling me, and interested in the traffic, carry out the Imperial decree? A merchant begged leave to reply on behalf of the committee, and his answer was:—“All your people in England that, whether the officials want to carry out the decree or not, we shall make them do so. And Chinese people have very effective methods of making their officials do what they please, especially when they are backed by stringent orders from Peking, as in this case.”

I think Lord William Cecil must have made some mistake in suggesting that missionary hostility to opium “excites opposition.” That missionaries often suffer from being identified with the nation that brings opium to China is abundantly proved. At Chongchow, Wolf, of Foochow, told me how, on one occasion, preaching and, after speaking of the evil foreigners had done to China by means of opium, ended by walking out of the room, when every one of his countrymen followed him, and the missionary was left of speech to empty benches. The attitude of missionaries to opium, as I have been frequently assured, is forced upon them by native opinion, and is universally approved by the Chinese.

I am persuaded that nothing this country has ever done for China—and she has helped China in many ways—will have drawn the Chinese people to her so much as the readiness she is now manifesting, however tardily, to help in freeing her from the great curse of opium; and I hope nothing will be done to discourage, but every thing possible to support, the splendid effort she is making to this end.—Yours,

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER.

CLARETS. FROM ETABLISSEMENTS SCHROEDER AND DE CONSTANS BORDEAUX FRANCE.

VINTAGE	WINE, 1869-1904.	1 doz. Bottles.	2 doz. Bottles.	4 doz. Bottles.
VIN ORDINAIRE	...	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.50	\$ 8.50
COTES	...	5.00	6.00	8.00
MEDOC	...	5.50	6.50	8.50
ST. EMILION	...	6.50	7.50	10.50
MARGAUX	...	7.00	8.00	11.00
ST. JULIEN	...	10.00	11.00	14.00
ST. ESTEPHE	...	12.50	13.50	16.50
COS ST. MICHEL	...	13.00	14.00	17.00
CH. LEVILLON	...	13.00	14.00	17.00
CH. LAROSE	...	13.00	14.00	17.00

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY.

The sixth annual meeting was held on Oct. 28 at Winchester-house, London. Mr. W. F. Turner, who presided, stated that the year had been one of great prosperity for the company—a prosperity which was not owing to any exceptionally favourable circumstances, but to steady progress in the development and working of the mines and in the organization and management of the business. The results of the year's operations might be expressed in one sentence—an increase of £57,000 in the net profit available, after making provision for redemption of debentures and for depreciation; a consequent increase in the dividend from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent., and an expenditure of about £110,000 on the new electrical installations at the mines, the benefits of which would only accrue from the year now current. Turning to the balance-sheet, he stated that the amount due to creditors was somewhat larger than usual, but this was always a fluctuating figure. The 6 per cent. debentures outstanding had been redeemed by the annual drawing of £10,000, and now stood at £411,400. On the other side they had cash in Europe and in China £174,493, and loan against security £275,000; the sum had since been repaid. The amount due by debtors was £44,609, and the directors had satisfied themselves as to its value. The stores on hand and in transit, £74,845, showed an increase of about £6,000 on the previous year's figures, and the item had been valued, as usual, on the basis of cost price. The stock of coal and coke stood at £9,500, against £2,725 in the previous year. They hoped to see the figure increase. The next item, £1,037,321, represented the purchase of the company's undertaking and stood as before. The steamers account, £94,819, was also unchanged, depreciation being provided for in the reserve for depreciation account. The expenditure on capital account showed a total of £161,363 during the year. After giving the particulars of this outlay, he stated that the gross profit for the year amounted to £221,580 for the previous years, and the total on the credit side of the account was £247,355. The net profit was £211,792 out of which £10,000 had to be applied to the redemption of debentures, and £40,000 had been placed to the reserve for depreciation account as against £30,000 appropriated for the same purpose in the year before, leaving £181,792, which was carried to the balance-sheet. Adding the amount brought forward, there was an available profit of £168,998, out of which an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was paid on May 1st last, which required £75,000. The board proposed the declaration of a further dividend of the same amount, payable on the 2nd prox., making 15 per cent. for the year. After deducting the percentage to which the directors were entitled under the articles of association on the amount of profits in excess of £100,000, required for a dividend of 10 per cent., a balance of £11,556 remained to be carried forward, subject to provision for income-tax. The figures with which he had been dealing were irrespective of certain claims which had been made by H. E. Chang Yen Mao. These claims were chiefly in connexion with the old company, and the board were advised that they were for the most part inadmissible. The output of coal for the year 1906-7 was 335,600 tons, while for the year 1906-7 it slightly exceeded 1,000,000 tons. It was important to bear in mind that this result was achieved without the assistance of the new electrical plants at Tongshan and Lintai. For the seven months to September 30, 1906, the output was 583,125 tons, while for the seven months to September 30 last it was 698,817 tons, and the sales of coal during the same periods were 531,428 tons and 606,250 tons respectively. Referring to the erection of the electrical pumping and lighting plants at Tongshan and Lintai, he stated that the installation at Tongshan came into operation on April 16 last and that at Lintai on June 25 last. Bearing in mind the magnitude of these two installations, the whole of which had to be manufactured in Europe, shipped to China, transported thence to the mines, and erected by Chinese labour under the supervision of Europeans, the accomplishment of this work within about 18 months left but little room for dissimulation. The delays naturally give rise to certain claims against the contractors, but these had been amicably settled, and the amount agreed upon would go in reduction of the cost of the plant. The installations were proving entirely satisfactory, and thanks to their operation, the general manager estimated that the output for the current year would amount to about 1,200,000 tons. The directors were advised that, as developments proceeded, the reserves of coal in the mines promised to prove much greater than had hitherto been anticipated, and they looked forward to steady annual increases in the output for some years from the existing mines alone. The works which had been in progress at Ching Wang Tso were practically completed. The trade of the port increased steadily, several of the largest shipping firms in China had established themselves there, the visits of large ocean-going steamers were becoming more frequent, and the advantages offered by the Ching Wang Tso route to Canton, as compared with the route via Yantai, were being more and more appreciated. With regard to the question of reserves, they had the reserve for the redemption of debentures, £41,000; the reserve for depreciation, which had been brought up to £153,000; and the exchange account, £94,890, making a total reserve, in round figures, of no less than £275,000. Having remarked that the onus for the company's prosperity—was all-favourable—the chairman, by the moving a resolution for the adoption of the report and the declaration of the dividend mentioned, Mr. George T. Symonds seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Chinese Charmant. Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, Singapore.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

ARE OFFERING

PIANOS

AT

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

FOR CASH

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW STOCK.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907.

37

LONDON MARINE INSURANCE MARKET.

The Times of October 31st says:—

In our City Intelligence columns will be found details of the terms under which the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company is to acquire the business of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company. This amalgamation has formed the subject of rumour for some months past, and since the acquisition of the Standard Marine Company by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company it has been obvious that there would be other arrangements of a similar kind. The tendency of the day is undoubtedly towards the transaction of all classes of insurance by a comparatively small number of great companies; and marine companies may congratulate themselves on having resisted this tendency for as long as they have done.

From the point of view of the insurance market, the change from individual marine companies to departments of great composite offices will not be altogether welcomed. It will possibly lead to greater competition for the best business, since the marine departments of strong companies with very large general reserves can safely run much larger lines than comparatively small marine companies would be prudent in doing. There is also this consideration. If a fire office wishes to set up a marine department, it is by no means necessary for it to buy up the business of a marine company. If it can secure the services of a first-class underwriter—a pretty big “if,” but, after all, chiefly a question of terms—it needs only to open an office and start writing risks. Such a company would chiefly want the good classes of business, and would introduce a new element of competition into this market. There is, however, one consolation for underwriters. The competition which is foreshadowed here—a very probable, almost certain, competition—will arise from the marine departments of great insurance offices which have no sort of fancy for unprofitable business. They will by combination introduce a stiffening as well as a competitive element; and the ultimate effect on the market will, I believe, be beneficial.

THE MAIL ROUTE TO INDIA.

NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED.

A Rome message states:—

A new agreement between the British postal authorities and the Italian Government, with reference to the conveyance of the British Indian mails via Brindisi, has just been signed. Its terms are practically identical with those of the existing contract, which expires in February next.

Persistent reports were current some time ago that the British Government, in view of the scandalous disorganization of the Italian railways, had decided to dispatch the mails via Marseilles instead of Brindisi. This announcement served to heighten the public indignation against the management of the State lines, and it is stated that the Government has now made a promise to the British Postmaster-General that the service of trains between Modena and Brindisi shall be greatly improved.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. York carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 6th inst. left Colombo on Saturday, the 23rd inst. at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 3rd prox.

The H.A.L. str. Vandalla from New York may be expected here on 5th prox.

The I.G.M. str. Prinz Ludwig which left here on Friday, the 22nd inst. a.m., arrived at Singapore yesterday at 7 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan arrived Nagasaki at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 25th inst., and left again at 1 a.m. Tuesday, the 26th inst., for Kobe where she is due to arrive 1 a.m. to-day.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Edition.

F.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AGENT WANTED.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS require a firm as STOCKING AGENTS for Hongkong and District. Preference for firm having London references and connections with the printing and Paper Trades. This Agency in the hands of an active and well connected firm can be made very valuable and profitable.

Write—
BOX 108, [1885]
Care of "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

S.S. "TOURNAI"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne" and "Matapan" from Havre ex s.s. "Matapan", from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient" in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Hills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 27th Dec., 1907, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd Dec., 1907, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 27th Dec., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. [2]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "ERROLL."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Dec., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DOUGELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1881

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN, experienced in Sale of Beverages.

Apply with references to—

T. S. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. 1709

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1906. [1810]

TROOPS GOING HOME.

THE CHAPLAIN to the Forces would be glad to receive Magazines, Illustrated Papers or Books for the use of the Troops going Home on the "SICILIA." A postcard addressed to him at Headquarters Office will ensure parcels being fetched or they may be sent to Chaplain's Room, Fletcher Street, any morning.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, Wellington Street.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealers in all Sorts of

DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST FEWTER WARE and CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1485

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

HALF-MASKS, ART RE-LIEF NOVELTIES, MECHANICAL ANIMALS.

POSTCARD, BIRTHDAY and STAMP ALBUMS, POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS in Bags, Packets, &c., Suitable for Christmas Presents at prices to suit any buyer. Inspection solicited.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

1691

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PALLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 147

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

MIYASAKI & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE:—Sakayemachi, Kobe, Japan.

BRANCH OFFICES:—Nishinohashi, SHIMONOSKI, Japan, and HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESSES:—

"MIYASAKI," applying to Head Office and Shimonsaki Branch.

"YUTAKA," applying to Hongkong Branch only.

A. B. C. 5th Edition used.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE HOSHU COILLERY.

THE HEAD and BRANCH OFFICES will receive any Order for COALS produced from the above Colliery.

Y. KUBO, MANAGER, HONGKONG,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. a1884

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SCOTSMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the HON. SECRETARY, MR. R. C. MUNRO, King's Buildings, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1878

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On SATURDAY, the 30th November:—

From Stonecutters, in a westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 2 P.M. and finishing at 6 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above day, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 1885

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail, also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years

FROM 1874 to 1906

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN HOTEL, to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th November, 1907, at 11 A.M. at No. 93, Queen's Road West,

THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:—DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEPS and BEDDING, SIDEBORDS with Bevelled Glass, DINING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, PICTURES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

Also

One ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE by Heusing Bros, London,

AND

2 COTTAGE PIANOS.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. 1847

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

THE Undersigned have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction at KENNEDY'S STABLES, Causeway Bay,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th November, 1907, at 4 P.M.,

SIXTEEN CHINA FORTY GRIFPINS, recently arrived per s.s. "Cheong Shing," direct from Tientsin.

These Ponies have been imported by a well-known Chinese Dealer and are now open to inspection at the above Stables.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23th November, 1907. 1880

PUBLIC AUCTION

By ORDER OF H.M. WAR OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING

VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Known as INLAND LOT NUMBER 427 (SPRING GARDENS) containing an area of about 42,383 square feet and having a frontage on Queen's Road East of 228 feet, situated at Queen's Road East, Hongkong, will be Sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION On WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of December, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot by

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers,

at their Auction Rooms, in Des Vaux Road, Central.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 427, and all buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, held under the Crown Lease thereof dated the 7th day of April, 1856, for the term of 999 years from the 29th day of July, 1855, at the annual Crown Rent of 2160 Sterling (\$720), subject to the covenants and conditions contained in the lease.

For further particulars apply to

The AUCTIONEERS, or to

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Vendor,

Hongkong, 21st November, 1907. 1854

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 481

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters.

The Top Floor of No. 2, Wyndham Street lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable for a Club or Boarding House.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1907. 1638

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 101, Praya East.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY,

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Vaux Road. 94

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 192

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 169

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 5 Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

Possession 1st November, 1907.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1620

TO LET.

THE WHOLE of the SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number beside kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants' quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & CO., Same Address.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS—7 Rooms and 4 Bathrooms, lately colour-washed, painted and repaired throughout. Electric Light.

Apply to—

H. Care of DENISON, BARN & GIBBS.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1769

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

OFFICES on the Third Floor of 1, TEL MANIONS' 3 ROOMS Corner over Messrs. Kruss & Co. Fine position. Cheap rental.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, over Cadback MacGregor.

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILLO TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (Peak) Fully Furnished. Immediate Possession.

No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW (Peak) Furnished. For 4 or 5 months from 1st December, 1907.

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Apply to—

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Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1402

TO LET

TO LET.

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SPANISH PROCUATION.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1677

TO LET.

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Apply by letter to

G. A. WOODCOCK.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907. 1879

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR Twelve Months, 3, Victoria View, Kowloon, 6 Rooms, use of Tennis Court.

Apply at the House.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907. 1873

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH" No. 101, The Peak.

Apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors.

38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1445

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

"HATFIELD," Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE ORCHESTRELLE CO'S
NEW MODEL
"AERIOLA"
PIANO PLAYERS
RETURNED AFTER A FEW MONTHS
ON HIRE
REDUCED TO \$350.

A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS
AND THE MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENT-ON THE MARKET.
A. WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN
WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. 38-1

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 94
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 84
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34
DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 88
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 61
DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 354
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.
A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steam-
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice 799

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1906:
£17,537,115.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSIDIZED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRM FUNDS... 3,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX LA CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTHER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN'S HUMBER FIRST
GRADE BICYCLE with Free Wheel,
23" Frame, 2 Speed Gears, 2 Rim Brakes, Gear
Case and Dunlop Tyres with Self-Sealing Air
Tubes.
Quite New. \$125. Apply box No. 990,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1874

A SALE OF WORK
in aid of the Organ Fund of
UNION CHURCH
will be held at the Volunteer Headquarters
and Parade Ground
(Kindly lent by Major CHAPMAN and Officers)
On TUESDAY, 3rd December 1907.

Lady LUGARD has kindly consented to open
the Sale at 2.30 P.M. Admission Free.
In addition to the Sale of a large variety
of work there will be several side attractions.
A Concert will also be given at 9 P.M.
Admission: \$1.00
Hongkong, 25th November, 1907. 1875

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
FROM 1ST TILL 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN
SILKS, CRAPE, CANTON LINEN,
EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES,
CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY
GOODS, &c. &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Kindly note that the above Articles are suit-
able for presents for Christmas and New Year.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
D. CHELLARAM,
2, D'Aguiar Street,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1749

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1708.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan
Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole
Hotel).
The property contains by admeasurement
103,950 square feet. Crown Grant, \$238.00 per
annum.
For further particulars, apply to
GOLDING & BARRY, Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 1494

STORAGE.
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 300 YEARS LEASE
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1108

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中五十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER
1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 32ND YEAR OF
TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF
KWON SU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press"
Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the
Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post
(free) to any part of the World unrepresented
by Agents on receipt of Money Order.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 1841

TO Ladies
all the most
beautiful
women use
CREME SIMON
N^o. 1. ADELINA PATI says:
"I have found it very
a good indeed."

SHYON! POUDRE SIMON
A la PARFUMS
CHIMIE SIMON
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Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Store-
keepers.

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COAL DEPARTMENT
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MANAGER MITSU BISHI Co.
with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.

YOKOHAMA—M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKING: Messrs. GRABING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinjima, Namasato and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any order
or sale produced from the above Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
814, No. 2, Pedder Street.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

The following appears in the Times:—
Sir, A letter to The Times of October 31,
signed by the chairman and hon. secretaries of
a "China Missionary Emergency Committee,"
contains the following sentence:—
"The task laid upon us is twofold. First, it
is necessary that our old policy of insisting on
free intercourse and open trade receives the
closest attention of Christians at home who must
confer the public promotion of trade interests
within the limits of fair dealing and must main-
tain at least as high a standard of international
conduct in regard to China as prevail in regard
to the powerful nations of Europe. Trade
privileges must be obtained by fair negotiation
without force or threat, and we must endeavour
by the integrity of our commercial relations to
recommend our Christian civilization."

Either this must mean that conditions prevail
opposite to those laid down in this sentence as
necessary or it is pointless. It is in either case
misleading, and contains a challenge which
cannot be allowed to pass. It would be possible
no doubt, to adduce cases of unfair commercial
dealing in China as elsewhere. It would be
possible, also, no doubt, to cite cases of misdoing
among missionaries. There are black sheep in
every flock. But I affirm unhesitatingly that
the standard of fair dealing is as high among
the British mercantile community in the Far
East as among any similar community in any
part of the world. Accidentally, too, the same
may be said of the Chinese. British merchants
and bankers have always borne willing testimony
to the high integrity of the trading classes in
China, who would appear, therefore, to have
evolved an adequate standard of their own
during an adequate period of commercial
experience.

Briefly speaking, the satisfactory conduct of
international relations may be said to depend
similarly on the mutual fulfilment of engage-
ments and mutual good faith. In other words,
international as well as individual dealings
demand reciprocity. But we find ourselves in
presence here of different conditions.

It was said at the time that the Mackay Treaty
of 1902 was largely a recapitulation of unfulfilled
engagements; and it remains so still. The trade
privileges it contains were obtained by fair
negotiation; and I do not think there is a clause
in it which would not benefit China as much as
or more than ourselves. But neither are the
unfulfilled clauses all commercial or political.

Art. XIII. runs:—
"The missionary question being, in the
opinion of the Chinese Government, one re-
quiring careful consideration, so that, if possible,
troubles such as have occurred in the past may
be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees
to join in a Commission to investigate it is
question and, if possible, to devise means for
securing permanent peace between converts and
non-converts should such a Commission be
formed by China and the treaty Powers
interested."

That also is recapitulatory. Shortly after the
signature of the Treaty, China No. 2 of 1871,
the Chinese took occasion to state their case,
with a view to asking that certain restrictions
might be placed on the action of
missionaries in matters which, they alleged,
caused irritation and danger. "As regards
trade there was (Prince Kung said) no proba-
bility of Chinese and foreigners quarrelling,
but as regards missions there was a great deal
of ill-feeling."

It would appear, from subsequent manifesta-
tions, that that ill-feeling is not extinct.
Might it not make for good understanding if
that clause also of the treaty were given effect?
And from whom could a request in that sense
come with so good a grace as from missionaries
themselves?—Yours truly,
R. S. GUNDY,
President, China Association.
159, Cannon-street, E.C.

CIVIC HONOUR FOR LORD CROMER
REBUKE TO MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Amid the usual scenes of sumptuous colour
and quaint ceremony the freedom of the City
was presented to Lord Cromer in the Guildhall
last month.

Among the distinguished guests who had
assembled to do honour to the great proconsul
were Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary),
Lord Cromer, Lord Carrington, Lord Revelstoke,
Sir Edward Clarke, and Lord Middleton.

When Lord Cromer entered he was received
with rounds of applause.

The cheering was soon renewed when Sir
Joseph Dimsdale, the City Chamberlain, made
the presentation speech. Sir Joseph's far-
reaching voice and his ponderous periods of
unalloyed eulogy were on a scale beloved by the
City Fathers, and as frequent phrases such as
"one of the greatest personalities of our time,"
"this great magician" and "the great Pharaoh
of Modern Egypt," were echoed back from the
far corners, where Gog and Magog looked down
on the close-packed throng, there were bursts
of whole-hearted applause every few seconds.

Then Lord Cromer arose, and when the
cheers had died down, began quietly to deny his
title to such lavish honours.

"Whatever services it has been my good
fortune to render to my Sovereign and my
country," he said, "have been amply, some may
think too amply, rewarded"—a characteristic
utterance which provoked loud cries of dissent.

Lord Cromer made an interesting speech
on foreign affairs, which was frequently
punctuated by applause especially when he
repeated the methods of Mr. Keir Hardie.

Referring to the recently signed Russian
Convention, he said:

"It has been criticised by some of our
countrymen, complaining, I believe, a very
small number, on the strange ground that they
are not satisfied with the internal policy of the
Russian Government. They consider that,
until that policy has been arranged to their
satisfaction, no diplomatic agreements with
Russia are desirable."

"I have one answer to make to that view—
that the surest and the wisest method of
achieving success in every walk of life is to pay
attention exclusively to one's own business.
We have derived great benefit in the past from
a strict adherence to that rule, and the Russians
should be left to work out their own political
salvation."

"Turning to Egypt, Lord Cromer said:—
"It would be a mistake to take too serious
a view of the proceedings of those who are
called the Egyptian Nationalist party, or their
friends in this country. I allude to the ex-
tremists in Cairo, also in Constantinople and
Delhi."

These gentlemen do not think it is possible
to deal with them. They will not be conciliated
on terms which, in India and Ireland, would
spell political suicide, and in Egypt would
involve a relapse to the misgovernment and
disorder of the past.

"Just at present some of them in Egypt seem
to be basing their political conduct on the
proceedings of agitators in this country. In India,
what I consider the most culpable folly of the
Hindustani members of Parliament, Mr. Keir
Hardie, is exciting the ill-regulated enthusiasm
of a portion, and that by no means the wisest
portion, of the community in Bengal."

"The one method of dealing with the unrest
in Egypt and in India is to do our duties
towards the people of the two countries, to
run down with a very heavy hand on the
extremists, to overstep the limits of the law."
The gold basket containing the City's ad-
dress and the certificate of freedom was of a very
handsome design, blending English and Egyp-
tian ornament with harmonious effect.

MOVING ON A KING.

Extraordinary precautions were taken by the
authorities for the safety of King Alfonso and
Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain in Paris.
The clothes detectives and policemen swarmed
in the streets and at the hotel where their
Majesties were staying. So solicitous were
the police for the safety of the royal visitors that
even the King of Greece, who is also a visitor
in Paris, was "moved on" by a policeman when
the King of Spain's carriage was passing
through the streets on October 28. Fully
five thousand people waited outside the
railway station in a cold wind to witness
the arrival of the royal visitors. The chief
interest, however, centred in the little Prince of
Athenia, and there were shouts of "Hail him
up!" The nurse who was carrying the royal
baby immediately raised him in her arms so that
the crowd should have a good view of him,
whereupon there was an enthusiastic outburst
of cheering. Another dense crowd collected
outside the Hotel Maritimo, in the Rue de
Rivoli, where King Alfonso and Queen
Victoria established their headquarters. The
King of Greece, accompanied by an aide-
de-camp, was standing in the front row
opposite the hotel, when a policeman, not re-
cognising him, said: "Move along there,
please." The King obediently walked away,
and crossed over to the other side of the street
under the arcade, where another policeman
sternly said to him: "You cannot pass along
this way."

The King then gave up the attempt to wit-
ness the arrival of his brother Sovereign, and
went off with his aide-de-camp. A bystander
who had recognised the King said to the police-
man: "Do you know you have been moving on
the King of Greece?" To which the policeman
replied: "Well, he couldn't expect me to know
him, could he? But I know my orders."

KIAO-CHOW AND SHANTUNG.

Reporting on the great improvements, com-
mercially and industrially, which have taken
place in the German colony of Kiao-chow and
the adjoining Chinese Province of Shantung,
Consul Wilbur T. Graessy, of Tsingtao, writes
as follows:—

While Kiao-chow, in a commercial sense, may
not be the most promising territory in the Far
East, there is undoubtedly a trade here which, if
properly exploited, could be made to yield very
satisfactory results. The territory, both within
the German colony and the adjoining Chinese
Province of Shantung, is undergoing a
remarkable process of development, and it
will be many years before the maximum con-
suming power of the inhabitants is reached.
The territory covered through the port of
Tsingtao, the chief city of the Kiao-chow colony,
is an entirely new one for foreign trade, and
previous to the opening of the country by the
Germans eight years ago, when they acquired it
from the Chinese Government, the importation
and use of foreign goods were practically a
negligible quantity. During these past eight
years, however, a considerable trade has been
built up and is continually increasing, as shown
by the customs returns. A railway line has been
completed connecting Tsingtao and its ex-
tending deep harbour with Chiansan, the capital
of the Chinese province of Shantung.

Of the Hinterland trade too much can not be
said. The Shantung railway, which is 250
miles in length, terminates at Chiansan, whence
several large Chinese cities and towns. Here
an opportunity is given to supply large numbers
of Chinese with cheap articles for the household,
which are now being supplied principally by
European firms. So important does Germany
consider Chiansan that the Government has
recently made an appropriation of \$35,000 for
the erection of a consular residence therein.
German firms are already established in Chian-
san, and business is continually increasing be-
tween that city and Germany. With the railway
having goods down directly at Chiansan, the
import of foreign wares is constantly increasing,
and these will be called for in greater quantities
as the wants of the country become better known
and are more fully supplied.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.
HOW SHIPPING IS AFFECTED.

One result not generally expected from the
new Compensation Act was the minimal inspec-
tion through which shipowners were compelling
crews to go before "signing-on" for each fresh
voyage. Those examinations, made for the
purpose of eliminating men who are more than
commonly liable to accidents because of their
physical defects, are still carried out; and the
result is that, while a certain number of
Britishers are being thrown ashore to swell the
ranks of out-of-work men, the same number of
aliens are going with them. They are mostly
of the Latin race, the majority being Italians,
because they have the largest percentage of so-
called "dances" in our mercantile marine; and
they appear to be particularly liable to heart
and chest troubles. But it cannot be said that
their vacated places aboard are being filled by
English seamen, nor that they do not drift into
rate-supported institutions, although it does
appear that a few of them are returning to their
own land.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
PER CASE
\$14

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE,
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS N^o. 1 SINCE 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
1763.

SHACKELL'S "SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MARKES.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1666

"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE
making it for playing purposes as good as new.
Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.


Hongkong, 6th April 1904. 897—2

By Royal
Warrant to
His Majesty
The King.

BOVRIL

is a true food and contains Albumen and
Fibrine which go to form Blood, Bone,
Brain and Muscle. Beef-teas and Meat-
Extracts are stimulants only.
BOVRIL is liquid life.

OVER THE BAR ASK FOR



WATSON'S N^o. 10 WHISKY

The accredited Agents in
Hong-Kong for Watson's Dundee
Whisky No. 10 are Watkin's
Ltd., Apothecaries Hall.
MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE MARK
THERAPION

Also successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Cent. and Hospital by Ricard, Rostan, Robert, Velpeau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind and surpasses everything otherwise
employed.

THERAPION N^o. 1 markedly
shortens, often a few days only, removal of discharges from
secondary syphilis, officially superinduced, the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-known remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION N^o. 2 for swell-
ing of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion
to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of
patients' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION N^o. 3 for ex-
haustion, impaired vitality, listlessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in a
hot, unhealthy climate, etc. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and
Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 &
4/6. In ordering, state which of the three remedies is re-
quired, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the label of
the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by all Principal Chemists.

GRIMAULT & Co
Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Der-
matologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment
of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis,
Eczema and Skin diseases ge-
nerally.
8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8
Paris

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Sandback, 26th November—Shanghai 21st, & Swatow 25th Nov.—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ERROLL, British str., 2,850, Wm. Lookhart, 25th Nov.—Singapore 18th Nov.—General—Doddell & Co.
 KURICHOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 26th November—Tientsin 20th Nov.—General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, Neil Mathison, 26th Nov.—Yokohama 16th Nov.—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 PROMETHEUS, Norw. str., 1,124, Korneliusson, 26th November—Bangkok 15th Nov., Rangoon 20th Nov.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 TOURNAI, French str., 3,104, G. Lancelotti, 26th Nov.—Marseilles 25th October, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
 TRIUMPH, German str., 879, Bendixen, 25th November—Nauru 11th Nov.—Ballast-Jensen & Co.
 ZAFIRO, British str., 1,629, A. Fraser, 26th Nov.—Manila 23rd Nov., Hong Kong and Sugar—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

26th November.
 Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 Fukuoka Maru, Japanese str., for Aomori.
 Helles, German str., for Haiphong.
 Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 Kueichow, British str., for Shanghai.
 Kueichow, British str., for Canton.
 Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

26th November.
 CHEONGSHING, British str., for Canton.
 DAGNY, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 FRI, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 FRITHOF, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
 QUANTA, German str., for Saigon.
 TANGKI, French str., for Haiphong.
 TOURNAI, French str., for Haiphong.
 WINNEBOG, British str., for San Francisco.
 WORANG, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Choyang reports: Moderate monsoon and clear weather.
 The British str. Kueichow reports: Strong monsoon high sea running clear, some rain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

26th November.
 ARRIVED DOCKS.—Progress.
 KLOON DOCKS.—Well Medea, Germania, Teimon, H.M.C. Whiting, Prinz Sigismund, Japan, Bursion, H.M.C. Woodwell, Triumph, COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Tein.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

Nov. 7, German str. Gullenfeldt, Sept. 15, from New York, for Taku.
 German str. Flensburg, Hoorn, Sept. 21, from East London, for Batavia.
 Nov. 8, German str. Fuerst Buelow, Moezel, May 15, from Amsterdam, for Batavia.
 British str. Bellocville, Oct. 15, from S. deer, for Singapore.
 Nov. 11, British str. Islander, Wright, Nov. 9, from Singapore, for Christmas Island.
 British str. Helipolis, Martin, from Hongkong, for Durban.
 Dutch str. Pyrrhus, Potjer, Sept. 27, from Amsterdam, for Batavia.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1891

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM-FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDERRANEEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA."

Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.E. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay & on SATURDAY, the 30th November at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA," due in London on 11th January, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 1

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at TIKOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon. This well-known steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of passengers the staterooms of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 1787

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hide, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORSE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th December.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. H. G. H. G.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & GOTHENBURG &c.	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	Broo	MELCHERS & Co.	On 9th December.
MARSEILLES & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	POLYNESIEN	Frans. str.	—	Sachs	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th Dec. at 1 P.M.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOWIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd December.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Roth	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	Walters	MELCHERS & Co.	On 4th Dec. at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR &c.	SILEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 25th December.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAYRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAYRE & HAMBURG	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Filler	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th January.
CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA & BLACK SEA PORTS	KIVV	Rus. str.	—	—	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ATROIL	Brit. str.	—	Anderson	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCHUYLKILL	Brit. str.	—	Petersen	CARLOWITZ & Co.	About 10th December.
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th Dec. at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. W. Gardick	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 28th Jan. at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 10th December.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TEEMONT	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst. at Noon.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KATHARINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 4th Dec. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	MELCHERS & Co.	On 5th Dec. at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst.
VLADIVOSTOCK	SOBERNIK	Rus. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
KORE	TIENSHIN	Am. str.	1 m.	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. Koops	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k.w.	F. Wheeler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Tashiro	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Brit. str.	—	Sandback	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st December.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PESHAWUR	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Lockstone	MELCHERS & Co.	On 2nd December.
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Dec. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 4th December.
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YORK	Ger. str.	—	J. Rasmussen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Dec. at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NILE	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. P. Martin	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	Pickett	DOUGLAS LAPEL & Co.	On 4th Dec. at 4 P.M.
TANGKI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. J. Robson	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAHRING	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	MELCHERS & Co.	On 6th Dec. at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th December.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Oterbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Meyrick	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 6th Dec. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 7th December.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	KALIPONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of December.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olfert	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONANG	Brit. str.	—	Rose Coro	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Dec. at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Dec. at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TIJATJAP	Dut. str.	—	van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 30th November.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 7th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 16

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ATHOLL" ... About 30th November.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1907

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wed. day, 27th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 28th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 6th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 7th Dec., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"ONANG"	Saturday, 7th Dec., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.

Penang " " " 120. " 250.

Calcutta " " " 165. " 280.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chofu, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 18

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

VLADIVOSTOCK "SOBERNIK" On 30th November.

MARSEILLES, HAYRE, GOTHENBURG AND COPENHAGEN "CANTON" On 9th December.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE "SIAM" Middle of December.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELOHES & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 9

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted with furniture, laundry on board. Doctor and Stewardess carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILEZIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

SCANDIA ... 2nd December

HABSBURG ... 22nd December

RHENANIA ... 21st Jan., 1908

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE, & HAMBURG

SILEZIA ... 11th December

SCANDIA ... 9th Jan., 1908

HABSBURG ... 30th Jan., 1908

RHENANIA ... 27th Febr., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 26th March, 1908

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:

DORTMUND ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 20th Nov.

SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Dec.

C. FERD. LAEISZ ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Dec.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:

STEAMERS COLOMBO AND ADEEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITY, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERMAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

BRISGAVIA ... MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG ... 29th Nov.

SILEZIA ... NAPLES, LISBON, HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 11th Dec.

SEGOWIA ... HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 23rd Dec.

SCANDIA ... NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 9th Jan. 08

C. FERD. LAEISZ ... HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 24th Jan. 08

HABSBURG ... NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 30th Jan. 08

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Steamer. Saloon and cabins amply fitted. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and stewardess carried. Laundry on board.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	TONS.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Gardick	On 10th December.
SUPERIOR	9,232	W. Shotton	On 4th January, 1908.
KUMERIO	8,232	Cowley	On 23rd January, 1908.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 31st February, 1908.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 29th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 30th Nov.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESAWUR and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. F. Lookstone, R.N.R.	About 1st Dec.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, NORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. Phillips, R.N.R.	About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 8th Dec.	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 27th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th Nov., 2 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAFONG"	On 28th Nov., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUMAN"	On 30th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	On 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 10th Dec., 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPRESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 18th Jan.	3rd Febr.
"MONTAGUE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan.	22nd Febr.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 13th Febr.	2nd March
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 12th March	30th March
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 9th April	27th April

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Line or New York 27/1.10

Intermediate on Steamers 240, .. 242

and 1st Class Railways.....

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Flate Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"PRINZESS ALICE"	Wed, day, 4th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"YOROK"	About Wed, day, 4th December.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 5th Dec., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of December.
EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL	"SACHSEN"	About Wed, day, 25th December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE
OF STEAMERS.

OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDÉS ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,400 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong 9.30 P.M. (SATURDAYS excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (SUNDAYS excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARBETTO & CO., Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Nov.
TJIBODAS.	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Nov.
TJIKINI.	JAVA	First half of Dec.	JAPAN	First half of Dec.
TJILPANG.	JAVA	First half of Dec.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Dec.
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half of Dec.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Dec.
TJIMAH.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indies ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S SS.	LEAVING
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. TASHIRO	WED, DAY, 27th Nov., at 8 A.M.
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 1st Dec., at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unvalued Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager

14

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Allouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochinchina.

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Caracade, gunboat, Lieut. Korched, Saigon.

Decade, gunboat, 785 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.

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D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 8,000, Capt. Tacon, Shanghai.

Etargue, submarine, Saigon.

Henri Biviere, gunboat, Lieut. Portier, Haiphong.

Jacquin, river gunboat, Lieut. Le Corolle, Annam-Tonkin, reserve.

Javeline, destroyer, 330 tons, 7 guns, 300 h.p.

Lieut. Sagre-Davaux, Saigon.

Koraint, gunboat 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2200 h.p.

Comdr. Simon, Saigon.

Lynx, submarine, Lieut. Armbruster, Saigon.

Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander in Chief), 9700 tons

12 guns, 19,600 h.p., Capt. Martel.

Mouquet, destroyer, Lieut. Duchemin, Baie d'Along.

Oly, gunboat, Lieut. Grellier, Yangtze.

Pasha, gunboat, Lieut. Marchand, Tongku.

Pele submarine, Saigon.

Pistol, destroyer, Lieut. de Reinach, Werth, Baie d'Along.

Protée, submarine, Lieut. Glorieux, Saigon.

Rapier, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Vincent de Brichignac, Saigon.

Redoutable, battleship, (in reserve) 9347 tons,

8 guns, 871 h.p., Rear Admiral de Marolles, Saigon.

Sabre, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Méalliez.

Styx, armoured gunboat, 1795 tons, 10 guns,

1700 h.p., Duc, Saigon.

Surprise, gunboat, 629 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p.

Lieut. Roque, Haiphong.

Taking, gunboat, Yangtze.

Takou, destroyer, Com. Terquem, Saigon.

Vanha, torpedo-depot (reserve), 6150 tons, 23

guns, 4560 h.p., Hongay.

Vigilant, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.

Lieut. Brugnon, Canton.

GERMAN.

Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns,

14,000 h.p., Komde-Admiral Breusing,

Tsingtau.

Ildis, gunboat, 1000 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Captain Kisel.

Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,

Commander Kloebe, Yangtze.

Leipzig, cruiser, Commandant von Roithkerol,

Pauhoon.

Luchs, gunboat 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p.

Commander Hartog.

Niobe, cruiser, Commander Witzel.

Thetis, cruiser, 2680 tons, 24 guns, 8900 h.p.,

Captain Glatsel.

Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1930 h.p.,

Commander W. Abeken.

Tsingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1810 h.p.,

Lieut. Bestner.

Vaterland, gunboat—tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,

Lieut. de Spass.

ITALIAN.

Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint

Piero, Shanghai.

PORTUGUESE.

Rio Lima, cruiser, 726 tons, 7 guns, Macao.

UNITED STATES.

Ararat, gunboat, Esigra R. R. Biggs com-

manding, Cavite.

Bainbridge, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons,

Lt. C. H. Woodward commanding.

Barry, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. A.

E. Watson commanding, Manila.

Callao, gunboat, 500 tons, Esigra Gay Wait-

lock commanding, Manila.

Chattanooga, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander

J. M. Sharp, Yangtze.

Cincinnati, cruiser 3213 tons, Commander

J. M. Robinson, Amoy.

Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Captain

Sidney A. Staunton.

Concord, gunboat, Commander Bonah,

Manila.

Elcano, gunboat, 690 tons, Lt. Commander

T. L. Jayne, Hongkong.

Galveston, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander

W. G. Cutler, Chaofo.

Helena, gunboat, 1397 tons, Commander J. C.

Gilmora, Manila.

Maryland, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Capt.

John R. Ingersoll.

Monsieut, monitor, in reserve, Lt. Comm-

J. L. Pascoli, Cavite.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby informed that

their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be

landed at once, at Consignees' risk and

expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of

the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees'

risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE

AND PENANG are requested to take

IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from

alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge

of the vessel will be landed and stored at

Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

(Hongkong 25th November, 1907) 1877

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SUI YOW."

Captain Tremann, having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature by the Undersigned and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be

landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-

ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and

stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days

of the steamer's arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 25th inst., will be

subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong 21st November, 1907. 1861

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

